FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

GOING TO THE FRONT. Graphic Description of the Young Recruit's Experiences.

(Continued from last week.) EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The feverish haste with which the Government was sending new troops to the front is well illustrated by the history of my regiment. On the 28th orders were received to proceed to Washington. On the next afternoon we marched into the city of Harrisburg and drew guns and other accouterments. The guns were Austrian muskets, of the Fremont purchase, short, clumsy, heavy, and fearful in execution. The execution, however, was pretty evenly divided between the two extremes of the gun. The regiment carried these guns but a short time before they were exchanged for the Springfield rifle, an excellent firearm in its day.

The regiment marched to the depot and took a train of box cars, in which were rough board seats. We were soon trundling toward the seat of war. Rations had previously been transported in these cars in the form of live stock, and the odor was not pleasing to the olfactories of the newly-born

Without mishap, unless the whole affair was a mishap, after a slow run and several sidetrackings, toward morning the train pulled into Baltimore. We marched from the depot by waning gaslight through the city to another station. Here a fairly-good breaktast was partaken of, and the regiment boarded another train and arrived at Washington in the early part of the afternoon.

On alighting from the cars an effort was made at the so-called "Soldiers' Rest" to appease the hunger of the new arrivals. The regiment was marched into an immense shell of a building, where tables extended from the entrance to the rear, and the boys marched each side of a table.

These tables and their bounty are long to be remembered, both on account of their length and the opportunity they afforded for a picnic. In front of each hungry soldier was about one-third of a loaf of bread, a hunk of meat fairly-well uncooked, and a tin cup filled with the writer never knew what. I shall not attempt to repeat the varied expressions of the new soldiers concerning this bountiful repast. Suffice it to say the amount left was all-sufficient for another just such a regiment.

then almost dis United States. With difficulty we moved forward. Other commands seemed to take precedence, or trains of baggage or ambulance wagons as they moved so blocked the way, we did more halting than marching. The scene in the crowded city was largely military, and for the first time the new soldiers felt their near approach to the realities of war. Their eyes were not only being opened, but their ears also.

The second battle of Buil Run was being fought, and the sound of the artillery could be plainly heard. The regiment received orders to march to Arlington Hights, and by dint of perseverance and patient bearing of huge knapsacks, aided only by lusty cheers from the citizens, managed at nightfall to reach Long Bridge.

Here was another blockade. The regiment waited for 700 ambulances to pass. It was after dark when the sacred soil of Virginia was first pressed by the feet of this new regiment.

As the dinnerless and nearly supperless boys moved forward into somewhat open country some, overcome by fatigue, fell out by the way, but we preserved fair order until the Hights, at about 11 p.m., were reached, when we filed into a field and prepared as best we could to spend the night. The night was very dark, but, after a fash-

ion, without tents, the boys bunked, and were soon lost in sleep, and all unconscious of the rain that at this time began to fall. About one hour and a half of repose, and the regiment was ordered forward to Chain Bridge. The order to "fall in" was unbeeded. Officers went from man to man, roused them from their slumber and repeated the order to "fall in." Most of the men were so weary and sound in sleep that they scarcely heeded the order, nor cared for neither rain, officers, or enemy.

With difficulty a line was formed, and the regiment moved. Most of the men, not yet four days out of citizen's clothing, were wet, weary, bungry, and out of humor, and cared little whether they went to Chain Bridge or lay by the roadside and slept. As oc-casion offered many fell out, and before the regiment reached its destination the majority were somewhere except with the com-



Near Fort Ethan Allen, on the approach to the Chain Bridge, on quite an eminence, the regiment, after a fashion, went into camp without bayonets that would fit, or ammunition, tents, baggage, cooking utensils, rations, or anything save themselves and Austrian Who was blundering?

as well-drilled nine-months men." If so, them among the Nation's defenders. this, logether with the fact that there was pressing need for all the troops at the front, and the head officers had their attention absorbed by the enemy, may account for the the regimental history.-WM. E. LORING,

outstart. The camp was on rough ground that had recently been cleared of timber, and afforded no facilities whatever for drill. It was difficult to form a line even for dress-parade. So practice in the manual of arms was all that was undertaken while the regiment lay near | Corntossel. Chain Bridge. It was in this camp that we were for the first time formed in line-ofbattle. The near approach of the enemy made caution necessary, and but a few days passed before it was necessary to discipline goin' up?" and try the mettle of the new troops. It was reported the enemy was near, and an order was given to fall in. By the majority the order was promptly and heroically obeyed, but some, with blanched faces and Star. trembling knees, weakened under the ordeal, and sought the rear from pure necessity.

Yet this camp was one of instruction, and embarrassed?' the events witnessed by the new troops had far more practical value than a much longer period away from the active scenes of war spent in drill would have had.

C DE D

The partially victorious and exultant enemy marched his forces into Maryland, hoping thereby not only to menace the Capital but to draw the State into the Confederacy. How well he succeeded is a matter of history, and need not be touched upon here.

This move on the part of Gen. Lee caused a large portion of our old and tried troops bridge. This was a panorama to the boys. For full two days the day For full two days the dust-brown ranks of (the reinstated) McClellan's tried veterans were passing the camp, and the contrast of the old troops in light marching order to ville Railroad; thence to Glasgow and to been in the rebel army, and were then fightthe new regiment with their huge knapsacks | Marrowbone. and new uniforms was apparent to all.

So there was a thinning out of luggage, a period for two days the regiment was kept under arms and in line along the brow of that led to the bridge.

I have anticipated somewhat. On the viously described, about one-half enough tents for the use of the regiment arrived, and the next day enough more were furnished, so that the regiment was again under shelter.



PLAYED OUT.

Ammunition also was furnished, and bayonets that would fit, so the boys felt a little more like soldiers. It was, however, Tuesday evening before the baggage of the regihonorable position of baggage haulers for here all day and crossed in the night. Next than when they entered it. factorily explained. We are of the opinion the mules should be court-martialed for showing the white feather in the presence of the enemy.

At last a tolerably fair camp was established, and the soldier's life began in earnest. At about this time a volunteer detail to go on picket was called for, and the writer was one of the majority of the regiment who for the first time went on picket.

At this time the writer had had little observation and experience in judging character, and was inclined to rate a soldier's bravery according to his ability to "shoot off his mouth." On the march toward the front a veritable hero-as the writer supposed—gave in detail his plan for subduing the Confederacy. Being only a private, he could work only upon the rank and file of the enemy he might confront, or perchance upon an officer of low grade. "Now, boys," he said, "if I were to meet a reb, I would take deliberate aim at his chest. I would not try to hit his head, but would aim somewhere between here and here," indicating at the larger part of his body, "you see. I would keep just as cool, and take deliberate aim, and bring my man every time."

Thus this hero went on, giving instruction upon instruction, until the writer had drank in much that was valuable for a new soldier

At last the picket-line was reached. It was the third from the front. Some distance in front of this line was another line of infantry pickets, and beyond them the cavalry outposts. The line lay just in rear of a rail fence, and had much the strength of a line-of-battle.

All was quiet in front when the line was formed, but the writer noticed the verbosity of the hero was less than it had been previ ously. This, however, was supposed to be the natural result of a rundown condition of the motive power of the individual. All eyes were front, without an order to that John Morgan, was in command of those effect. The new soldiers seemed to have no

interest in the landscape in other directions. In the distance could be seen squads of cavalry in motion. Some having better occular powers than others, asserted the farther squads wore the gray. Be this, however, as it may, but little time passed before puffs of smoke were seen rolling up from some of the squads, and the movement became more and more brisk. Soon distant firing could be heard, and without stretch of the imagination it could be seen there was

activity in the outer line of infantry pickets. The activity of the outer line proved contagions, and soon mest of the boys abandoned their coffee and began in haste to bundle on their accouterments, and nervously discuss the probability of a brush with the enemy. Some with knapsack on and gun in hand considered the best way of getting out of there, while others deliberately finished their coffee and waited orders from the commanding officer, who was closely watching the boys and noting their different

conduct. The writer remembers the hero was among the first to desert his coffee and bundle on his traps, and then snuggled down in a corner of the fence. Others stood with gun in hand, waiting orders. The commanding officer was an old soldier. He deliberately praised others for their coolness.

The hero was quiet. The next day the

the ranks of our regiment. It is not the purpose of the writer to carry this narrative beyond the time when he, as one of the country boys, became a fullyequipped soldier. At this time the regimuskets. This near a victorious enemy. ment was fully armed and prepared to take the field. It had endured hardships. It The writer's journal says: "Capt. Tar- had scented the battle from afar, and in button, of Harrisburg, reported the regiment after years did credit to the place assigned

The writer has only penned that which is true history, as born by his memory, sided by his old letters home, his war journal, and rough usage the regiment received at the | Sergeant, Co. E, 141st Pa., 42 South First

street, San Jose, Cal. "Wheat's purty high," said the post-

". ve noticed it," replied Farmer "It's quite er s'prise."

"Not ter me."

"You mean ter say you thought 'twas "Yep."

"What made ye?" "I didn't raise none."- Washington

" Is it true that Pidger is financially "He is awfully in debt, but it doesn't seem to embarrass him any."-Chicago

A Kentucky Cavalryman's Story of John Morgan's Raid, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been interested in reading of the famous Morgan raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. I belonged to the 8th Ky. Cav. (Co. E), and we left Russellville, Ky., with clothes for scouting in the barren country.

Gen. Hobson was in command at Marrowbone. We arrived there in the evening of reducing of the size of bundles, and an effort | July 4. Morgan's men had been fighting to emulate the old soldier. During this Hobson's men, and had run them into camp that evening. Our command went out on the road that led to Burksville down the two or three hillocks that skirted the road | Little Great Marrowbone. Burksville is Mouday following going into camp, as pre- each other, but didn't know it until day-

We were ordered to advance and reconnotter out on the road toward Burksville. Shackelford was in command of us—the 3d Ky., 1st Ky., 8th Ky. Cav., parts of regiments, and 8th Tenn. M't'd Inf. The 8th was in the advance. When we came near Burksville we had some skirmishing, but the

most to Columbus, Ky., by this time. We countermarched to Marrowbone and out across the country to Columbus. Hobson was in command and Shackelford with | to write while in the army. us. We had some hard riding, and a rough country to pass over. When we came to from the ford and completely wiped him little band was well armed, and had felled beech trees across the road, and the rebels | hours. could not advance but by one route. They could not use the artillery, and Morgan was counted 21 Johnnies in one pile.

We followed on to Lebanon, Ky., where Morgan captured the post and part of the 20th Ky. and took these men on with him. I saw them the next day after they were paroled. They were wornout. We followed on through Bardstown and Lebanon, on the L. & N. Railroad, where Morgan captfor Brandenburg, on the Ohio River.

The next morning we moved into Brandenmorning before.

We followed Morgan on through Indiana, our men dropping out and our horses giving out. Morgan's men were getting all the horses, and we had to leave the road three to four miles to get a horse. I remember passing through quite a town and seeing on the street many white-headed men. They would ask us: "What regiment, boys?" We would say 8th Ky. These old men would raise the yell for the Kentucky boys. I could see tears running down their cheeks.

May God bless the women in Indiana and Ohio for their help in feeding us. When we got out from Cincinnati a piece some finelydressed cavalry passed us in the road, clean and nice, with white collars. They were going to take Morgan in short notice. next day we passed these fellows lying by the side of the road, played out. We called them feather-bed soldiers. We were getting to be a hard-looking outfit by this time. Our mpany had dwindled down to 16 men. Not far from Cincinnati we went into a little town early one morning and ran the rearguard of the rebels out. We followed on until we got not a great way from Buffington, Ill. We had ridden hard all night, and

Spackelford was in command, and we started on a fast gallop—the 1st Ky. Cav., 3d Ky. Cav., 8th Tenn. M't'd Inf., and 8th Ky. Cav. We made the dust fly until we came up on the rebs retreating from the river. We were up on a high ridge.

ing with them while we were forming. We had a rise to pass over in the farm, and when we got to the top of the rise the rebs were coming out with a white flag to surrender. Richard Morgan, brother to who surrendered to Shackelford. There were about 1,100 men. As soon as Shackelford found out that John Morgan had played a trick and slipped away he made a detail

pened not to be detailed. When the rebs surrendered, and we were searching them for side-arms, I found two of my schoolmates with Morgan, and they were glad to meet me. From here the prisoners were taken to Gallipolis and sent off on boats. We were released from Morgan's men and put on transports at Gallipolis and sent to Cincinnati.

After Shackelford captured John Morgan he brought him to Cincinnati and showed him to us on the transports.-G. R. CLIFT, Co. E, 8th Ky. Cav.

FIGHTING AT ATHENS. Fun with the Johnnies in Alabama at Close Quarters.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A short time before the 73d Ind. reached Athens, Ala., it was captured, with more men than we had at the battle. The fort was surren-

We were attacked an hour and a half before dark. We retired at once inside the fort, and the ball soon opened in earnest, The skirmish at the front was of short had the rebs driven back to a respectful rebel uniform. duration. The detail returned to camp. distance. We then threw out a line of men

> The night were away; the rebels carried are their horns?" all their dead and wounded off the field and sent them south. Each man was given 80 mental line.

as that was. Some ran, but most of them fell and lay down at one time and one motion. That fort shook and trembled and silence fell momentary. Then the Colonel sang out: "Load and shoot at will."

Just then a little Dutchman just by my were filled up in one minute with sacks of that time. canister from the cannon.

of truce showed up on the rebel line, and will treat you fair."

jerked out his pencil and wrote: "The 73d trip.—HENRY C. BAKER, Co. A, 86th Ill., Fahrney, 112-114 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, but attend to this matter the very next day after you receive this offer. Ind. will never surrender, so long as there Bedwood Falls, Minn.

CHASING THT REBEL FOX. Is an officer left. You say no more sacrifice of life. We have not had a man killed yet, and are well supplied with ammunition." He read it our loud, so that every man inside the fort could hear, and sent it back. As soon as the order came to fire every-thing that could be fired was fired. The rebels fell back as though dazed, and every time a rebel cannon opened its mouth it was knocked, and in 30 minutes they were in full retreat, and we let them go, with the 3d We went to Bowling Green, and from there to Bell's Tavern, on the Louisville & Nash-had many men in the regiment who had ing for Uncle Sam .- A. Z. GREEN, Co. A,

> THE WAR AS AN EDUCATOR How a Great Many Acquired the Rudiments

73d Ind., Leroy, Ind.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As an educator, the army has never been carefully where Morgan was crossing. Our pickets considered. In all probability three per and Morgan's were only a stone's throw from | cent. of the rank and file learned to write in the army, not including colored troops. My own experience in the army life was in doing garrison duty. There was more leisure among enlisted men there than in field service. Wherever there was leisure enough, no doubt, from two to five enlisted men learned to write out of every full company. In active service, where a battle or a skirmish was a common occurrence, men were rebels fell back and left us. We met an old probably more anxious to write home, and colored man, who told us Morgan was al- those who could not write would be wishing they could. One per cent. of 2,000,000 would amount to 20,000; and, without the least doubt, more than that number learned

Of the colored troops—186,000—more than 50 per cent, learned to read and write; pos-Columbus Morgan had passed through the sibly 100,000. As far as my observation exevening before, and we followed. A Major | tended, I have this to say: That the comin command of 100 men had turned Morgan | missioned officers of the colored troops were very considerate in this matter, and encourout. Morgan's men fought well, but the aged the privates in all possible ways to learn to read and write during their leisure

Add to these estimates the number of those whom the occasion forced to resume expecting our command to attack him in the habit of writing, and who would never the rear. He thought best to try another have written another letter but for army ford, and left his killed and wounded. I life, then we can form some estimate of the number who were benefited educationally by the service.

Reading was encouraged by all commissioned efficers. The commandants of companies found it easier to control their men when not in active service by seeing that they had late daily papers to read. I have known them to make sacrifices they could ured the mail train, and from there headed hardly afford. Many a man entered the would have forgotten all but for this ment reached the camp. Just why Uncle Sam's mules that had been assigned the to us on the farther bank. So we remained no doubt, left the service better educated barked on board of transport steamer Gen.

Near Huntsville, Ala., the Lane plantation, on Limestone, had 150 inhabitants of color. and they behaved themselves properly, by the influence of a few old uncles of wisdom and experience. Being Commissary, I had orders to visit them for the purpose of buying vegetables for the soldiers. In making change the leading old uncle gave me \$1 too much. I took a piece of charcoal and commenced teaching him the different denominations of money. He begged of me to wait till he could call the people together. In a few minutes I had, indeed, a large class. I had taught many years, and was never more

proud of my profession.

Four generations were among my pupils. In but little more than an hour every child of six years and upwards was able to tell the name of any piece of currency, from the "pic" five cents up to the "two bits," and so on up to the \$10 greenback. A few pieces of silver were in circulation among them, which they knew readily,

All of them could count, add, and subtract to a limited extent. I left the figures on the hewed log house from 1 up to 50. I found more scrip and greenbacks among them than I expected, which I used for obwere feeding our horses. Just at daylight ject lessons. For weeks the little darkies we heard the gunboats on the river firing at | daily taught the same lesson to the children of their neighbors.

The war was responsible for a huge amount of ignorance, for most of the schools in the South stopped as soon as the first gun was fired, and were not fairly reconstructed until 1868, for the simple reason that school funds were used to carry on the war. Yet a formed in line in a farm, or wheatfield, and few schools (private) were held in blockthe 1st, 3d, and 8th Ky. Cav. were ordered to houses as soon as the Union soldiers vacated charge. Part of the 1st Ky. was skirmish- them; the main trouble being the want of buildings. There were two many chimneys

without houses. Taking seven years out of the school life of the children had a lasting influence. But we must not suppose that the illiterate Confederate soldiers were idle when doing garrison duty. I have been told that many of them learned to read and write in the army. 4, 1864. On the whole, war has been an educator. We learned more about geography and huof the best horses and followed. I hap- man nature than we could have learned without it .- JONATHAN HUNT, Sergeant, Co. D. 189th Ohio, Swanton, O.

CAPTURED BY MORGAN.

Illinois Soldier Tells of Escape by Night morning, three comrades of my company and I were taken prisoner by John Morgan, whose command had just been in a smart he performed an act of heroism and bravery little fight with Gen. Mitchell's Division. The rebels soon had us on the road for Gallatin, Tenn. When we were within three or four miles of Gallatin, Morgan's scouts life to save. Recently he received a beautireported that the Yankees held that place, ful bronze medal, which had been voted so we were started for Lebanon.

The first night after our capture we were placed in a little old log schoolhouse, and for rations were furnished nothing but sweet potatoes, which we roasted in the ashes of the fireplace. As there were 31 in the party there was not much vacant space in the house that night.

The rebels went through our pockets for what little money we had and swapped had been very fatal to the Union lines, and rode along the line, then, turning to the new | with music from all sides. The Colonel stood | clothes with some of the prisoners without | under heavy fire holding the position thus troops, in language sharp and stern, he re- in an exposed place, with field-glasses to his trying to ascertain whether we were willing taken until the company of which he was a buked some for unsoldierly conduct and eyes, and directed the fire both from artil- to trade. I was one of the unlucky ones, member went back to the main line." lery and men, and in two and a half hours | and soon found myself clothed in an old

We reached Lebanon Nov. 8, about 4 p. on all sides and the firing ceased in the fort, m., and as Morgan entered the town with hero deserted, and was never again seen in but the picket-line fired more or less all us the citizens hurrahed for him. They to Chattanooga, Tenn., as the rebel Gen. would shout: "Are them Yanks? Where

Our captors placed us that night in a miles, which took seven hours in running house. We were placed in the Lebanon that distance, and we lost one killed and rounds of cartridges, and we were all ready | College next morning, where we were kept | six wounded from the escort."-VETERAN. for a fight to the last ditch, which was just | until the 10th, when we started South. We outside the fort. Our skirmish-line ad- had marched several miles, when, early in vanced till they stirred up the rebs, and then | the night, some of us made a break for retreated inside the fort, followed by a regi- liberty, and were successful. We were three days and nights getting back to our com-As soon as our men were inside the fort | mand. The weather was cold, and it rained the order was given to fire. Such a volley nearly all the time, and we were without three years ago since what I am about to

hungry, and would take turns in looking for food. We would go to the houses and tell such stories as we thought would suit side spoke up, "Vell I kess we keeled all of the people. Sometimes we were rebels and them." Just then they opened up and we at other times Yanks. Sometimes we would found a lively lot of corpses right there. have good luck and get a piece of cornbread The rebel cannon began, and they shot two and some fat pork, which is very good when or three holes in the dirt walls, but they eaten with the appetites we had along at clear and smooth as an infant's. I know

artillery fire continued. All at once a flag | Lieutenant of the 21st Miss. Cav. He seemed to be a pretty good sort of fellow. firing ceased. A white handkerchief was There was a little fellow of that regiment | child, and how the world brightens when it put on a bayonet and waved. When the who told me he was as good a Union man as gets well again.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Fired the First Gun,

J. P. Crayon, Rockaway, N. J., says in the issue of Dec. 25 the types made his name J. P. Gray. Only one person used to get his name wrong in the army; he was Serg't John Otto, 4th N. J. battery, a German by birth and education, "who had spent 17 years in the army in Fatherland, was one of the 70 in Fort Sumter, and had the honor of firing the first gun there in reply to the rebel batteries. That honor was given to Gen. Doubleday, then Lieutenant. These facts were given me by Serg't Otto, and in conversation with Gen. Doubleday, at his home in Needham, N. J., a few years before his death, this circumstance was mentioned and admitted.

"The first rebel shot fired at Fort Sumter was from Stevens's battery by Edmund Ruffin (an appropriate name), of Virginia, at 4:30 o'clock, April 12, 1861. Now here is where the disputed question in history comes in as to who fired the first gun at Sumter. Maj. Robert Anderson was in command. Lieut. Abner Doubleday had charge of the gun and sighted the same, and plain John Otto pulled the lanvard that was attached to the primer that fired the piece. All honor to all. The Major, the General and the Sergeant have all been mustered out, after many years of active service both before and after this little event at Fort Sum-

An Ohio Regiment, Edward C. Focke, National Home, Mil wankee, Wis., says: "I belonged to Co. H, 69th Ohio. Our regiment left Columbus, O., April 19, 1862, 840 strong. The average weight per man was 178 pounds. We were officered by Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Lieut. Col. William G. Cassilly, Maj. Charles A. Gano, Surg. Lewis D. Slusser, Adj't Boynton. My company was commanded by Leonard Counseller, killed by concussion of a solid shot Jan. 2, 1862, at Stone River. Our First Lieutenant was Edward R. Black; our Sec-

ond Lieutenant was Frederick Pickering. "There were 14 of us in our company six feet and over; shortest one, five feet eight inches. The Captain of Co. A was six feet six inches in hight. Our regiment was reservice barely able to read a little, and cruited in Butler, Darke, Green, Pickaway, and Harmon Counties, O. We marched Anderson. We lost one man of our com-The regiment, Austrian muskets and all, with bayonets that would not fit, was marched into the Capital City of the great ties by death at Stone River, except some few wounded and taken prisoners.

"Our brigade was composed then of the 19th Ill., 18th Ohio, 11th Mich., 69th Ohio, with Battery M, 1st Ohio L. A., commanded by Capt. Schultz, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps. The brigade was commanded by Conly, Stanley Matthews, and Maj.-Gen. Jos. Negley, Division Com-

Robert McRae, St. Albans, W. Va., writes: 'I have been much amused by the efforts to explain the origin of the phrase, "Grab a that city, which it entered 13 days later. root!" but I am sure that it was in use be- It embarked at Savannah for Beaufort; fore the war, as I heard it in the Summer of | marched from there through the Carolinas;

"I was a deckhand on the steamer Commodore Perry on a trip from Pittsburg to Raleigh. From there it marched to Wash-Memphis. On the return a windstorm blew us against a high-bluff bank on the Kentucky shore. Capt. Brown ordered out a line, and I took the lead, got up the bank, and made fast to a tree.

"The others who went up with me came down by some roots where we went up, but I, 'smarty' like, decided to save a few steps and came down by the line. Just as stooped down to take hold of it a roll of the boat snatched it away from me, and I slid down that 50 feet of almost perpendicular black mud as bare and slick as that much lard. As I came down Abe Small, my partner, sang out, 'Bob, why the --- don't you grab a root?' The point of the joke was, there was not a root as big as a thread within 50 feet.

"Now, I do not claim to have discovered the origin of the phrase at all, but that it | phy's Brigade, Corcoran's Division, Seventh did not originate in the Army.'

Information Wanted. C. W. Dailey, 418 Fifteenth street, Sacramento, Cal., wants the address of anyone who knew John C. Daly, Co. G, 3d Cal.; mustered out at Camp Douglas, Utah, Oct.

For Gallant Conduct.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: All the good people of the town of Norwalk, O. know Comrade Charles Stacey, who, although making his home in Townsend, is a familiar figure on our streets. As nearly everyone knows, Charley is a prominent EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: On Nov. G.A.R. man, and during the dark days of 7, 1862, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the the war served his country faithfully and he performed an act of heroism and bravery which brought him into notice, and at this late day he has received just recognition from the Government which he risked his him by Congress as recognition of his gallant conduct. The medal is inscribed in the usual way. In making the award the Assistant Secretary used the following lan-

"This soldier, volunteering to take an advance position on the skirmish-line for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the Confederate sharpshooters, whose fire Comrade Stacey's story is brief as he is

modest. He says: "On June 23, 1864, I voluntered to go on escort of Gen. Stedman from Kingston, Ga. Wheeler had got in our rear. On the same day I skirmished in front of that train for Norwalk, O.

Covered with Sores .- Mr. Paul Brewick, of Kinsman, Ill., sends in the following letter for publication: "It is now blankets. We rejoined our regiment on relate took place. Our youngest son was in a most pitiable condition. He was literally While trying to get back we were very covered with sores, from head to feet, which smarted and itched, so that he could hardly stand it. During the Summer months, he would be wringing wet with a cold, clammy sweat. We had two doctors for him, but failed to get any help. I finally began to give him Dr. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER with the result that to-day his skin is as that the Vitalizer did it all, and next to God sand. The rebels were driven back with The first two days after our capture we we have that remedy to thank for this rethe fire of small-arms and double-charged marched 70 miles. Part of the time we rode markable cure, which took place in our double, but most of the time were obliged family. Dr. Peter's Blood VITALIZER is For two hours or more the musketry and to walk. I well remember riding behind a the best doctor that can be found in a home. Only parents can fully realize the anxiety and worry connected with the sickness of a

also like to hear from William Dixon and can't get it. Sold only by special agents, The 73d officers were mad. Our Colonel Samuel Sissan, who were with me on that or the proprietor direct. Address, Dr. Peter

THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Commands.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several requests will be acceded to in due time, aithough hose now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

The 3d Ky.

organized at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., in October, 1861; the other company was organized at Camp Boyle, Ky., Jan. 1, 1862; all companies to serve three years. It was mustered out by companies during the Fail and Winter of 1864, '65, by reason of expiration of term of service. Col. Thomas E. Bramlette, under whose command the regiment was mustered into the service, was made Brigadier-General. He resigned July 13, 1862. Col. Wm. T. Scott was promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel upon the resignation of Col. Bramlette, and continued in command until Dec. 7, 1862, when he resigned. His successor, Col. Samuel McKee, was killed at Stone River on Dec. 31 of the same year. Lieut.-Col. Wm. H. Spencer was promoted to Colonel upon the death of Col. McKee, but resigned April 8, 1863. Henry C. Dunlap, Brevet Brigadier-General, was in charge when the regiment was mustered out. This regiment was one of the 300 fighting regiments as given by Col. Fox. It was in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. The greatest loss was at the battle of Chickamauga, where it had 30 killed. Severe losses were also suffered at Mud Creek, Stone River, and Missionary Ridge. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,035; of these 109, or a little more than 10 per cent., were killed.

The 100th Ind.

The regiment was organized in August, 1862; was mustered Sept. 10 to serve three years, and was mustered out at Louisville. Ky., June 15, 1865. In November, with Sanford J. Stoughton in command, the regiment left for Memphis, Tenn., and reached there on Nov. 16. It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee. It embarked for Vicksburg, and joined Grant's army at that place on the 14th of June. It marched with Sherman's army to Jackson, Miss., and was constantly engaged during the siege of that place. From Jackson it went to Big River. In September the regiment marched to Vicksburg and embarked for Memphis. It was in the battle of Mission Ridge, and there suffering with any form of nervous weakness lost 132 men killed and wounded. After ought to write for such a remedy at once. A repursuing Bragg as far as Knoxville it returned to Scottsboro, Ala., where it remained out of idle curiosity, but that you wish to make use of in camp until May 1, 1864, when the entire the medicine by giving it a trial, will be answere army of Sherman moved from Chattanooga toward Atlanta. The regiment was attached to this army, and took part in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, New Hope Church, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Cedar Bluff, and many others. In October the regiment pursued Hood and drove him across the Tennessee River. The regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, and marched from Atlanta, on Nov. 14, 1864, toward Savannah, arriving Dec. 10 in front of reached Goldsboro on March 26: remained in Goldsboro until April 10, then moved to ington, where it was mustered out. It lost in killed and wounded in action or died of wounds 89, died from disease, etc., 150.

The 170th N. Y.

This regiment was recruited principally from New York City and Brooklyn by Peter McDermott, and was organized at Staten Island, N. Y., in October, 1862, to serve three years. It was mustered out of the service, July 15, 1865. Col. McDermott resigned, Jan. 4, 1863. When mustered out of service the regiment was commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. James P. McIvor. On leaving the State in October, 1862, the regiment went to Washington, and there served in Casev's Division. In November it was ordered to Newport News, and served in Corcoran's Brigade. In April, 1863, the command was in Mur-Corps. When it was mustered out it was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps. The regiment suffered severely at North Anna, where 22 men were killed and 56 wounded. Besides these there were quite a number captured. Its loss at Petersburg was also very heavy, being very nearly 150 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the other battles in which it was engaged are Suffolk, Blackwater, Spettsylvania, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams's Station and Boydton Roads. The regiment is one of Col. Fox's 300 fighting regiments, having lost 129 men killed out of a total enrollment of 1,002. It also lost 98 men by disease and in prison.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish is this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: That old soldier-hater from New York, who wants to know if Ivan N. Walker would march with a Southern man who wore the gray in the past, in case of war with some other Nation against the United States, I answer promptly yes, which I think the questioner would not do. I will give you the proof: I. N. Walker has marched with the men who wore the gray at different times since the war, and during the war I. N. Walker fought side by side with Southern men, if I remember correctly. Our old 73d Ind. (I. N. Walker's regiment), in which I served, enlisted some Southern men as recruits at or near Nashville, Tenn., who fought and marched with L N. Walker. Besides that, I. N. Walker's regiment was brigaded with the 3d Ala. (U. S.) Nine companies of this regiment were Cav., and at Athens, Ala., when we were

Would March and Fight with Southerne

think that they took orders from L. N. Walker .- A. Z. GREEN, Leroy, Ind. Lively Pursuit. Dr. D. Gildner, Rockwood, Pa., writes: In an engagement on June 21, 1863, at Upperville, Va., Wilson Vannatta, Co. D., 4th Pa. Cav., did some some gallant and brave work. He rode one and a half miles in pursuit of the flying enemy, and overtaking Col. Robinson and engaging him, shot him dead in his saddle. Then he captured several prisoners and returned to his command. He was carried helpless, wounded, from the field, his leg and arm being ampu-

surrounded by eight times our number, the

3d Ala. (U. S.) Cav. was with us, and I

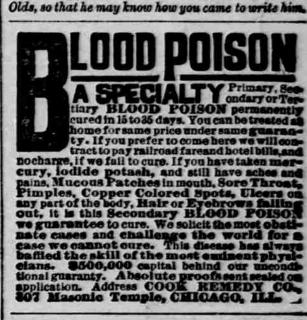
FREE CURE FOR MEN.

ery Free. Renefactor to Weaker

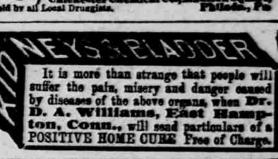
Mankind. There is always more or less suspicion at tached to anything that is offered free, but some times a man so overflows with generosity that he cannot rest until his discovery is known to the world, in order that his fellow men may profit by what he has discoverd. It is upon this principal that a resident of Kalamazoo Mich., desires to send free to mankind a prescription which will cure them of any form of nervous debility; relieves them of all the doubs and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly liable to, and restores the organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experment it would seem that any man, suffering with the nervous troubles that usually attack men who never stopped to realize what might be the final result, ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health. strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination would be peculiarly effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men stating that you are not sending for the prescription

the information came from. The prescription is sent free, and although some may wonder how Mr. Olds can afford to give away his discovery, there is no doubt about the offer being genuine. Cut this out and send to Mr.

promptly and without evidence as to where







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REMEMBER

"Not wishing to sacrifice any more lives, we ask you to surrender, and we [the rebels]

"I was, and that he should get away from the substitution of the watch with single subscribers, but our object in this unparalleled office to give the watch free to our friends who will raise the clubs of four, because we want The National Taisung and old like to hear from him. Would like to hear from William Diray and that he should get away from the country that we do not care to dispose of the watch with single subscribers, but our object in this unparalleled office to give the watch free to our friends who will raise the clubs of four, because we want The National Taisung action, but certain in results.

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DO NOT LOSE TIME,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.